

86BC

Sulla takes Athens and defeats
ARCHELAUS at CHAERONEA

86 BC

MARIUS And Cinna depose Sulla.
Marius died toward beginning
of the year.

Machias in Asia Minor.

In Rome, the choice of a general to campaign against Mithridates provoked civil war between GAIUS MARIUS and his former lieutenant L. CORNELIUS SULLA. Sulla drove Marius from Rome, seized control of the government and then took his army into Greece. Here ARCHELAIUS, a Pontic general sent out by Mithridates held Athens and its port of PIRAEUS. In 86 BC Sulla stormed into both Athens and Piraeus. The Pontic Army though greatly superior in numbers, fell back northwest into BOEOTIA.

86BC

Battle of ATHENS - PIRAEUS (First Mithridatic War)

One of the native kingdoms that arose during the waning of the Hellenistic monarchies in the 3rd Century BC. was PONTUS on the southern shore of the Black Sea. Under the able King MITHRIDATES VI EUPATOR, Pontus began conquering its weaker neighbors and soon came into conflict with Rome. In 88BC Mithridates who had assumed the role of liberator of the Greeks, sent an army to occupy Athens. He also ordered the killing of all

86 BC (668 A.U.C.)

Lucius Cornelius Cinna (2nd time)
was elected. Sr Consul.

Gaius Marius was elected
Jr Consul (Consul for 7th time)
He soon died.

Lucius Valerius Flaccus was
appointed (Consul Suffectus)

86BC

Marcus Lepidus was censor

86 BC

Lucius Mureius Philippus was
Censor.

86 BC
Born

34 BC
died

Gaius Sallustius Crispus
(Sallust)

classical Latin prose

86 BC

Caesar's Aunt Julia had married
Marius, when upon death of
Marius in 86 BC, CINA became
leader of the POPULARES, Caesar
drew closer to CINA.

of 12,000 men to depose Sulla from Command.
Enjoying undivided power at home, Cotta changed
the republic into a dictatorship, nominated all
successful candidates for major office and had
himself elected Consul for four successive years.

86BC

DURANT

CINNA was now (86BC) chosen consul for the second time, MARIUS for the seventh.

In the 1st month of his new term MARIUS died aged 71 worn out with hardships and violence.

VALERIUS FLACCUS elected in stead of MARIUS, passed a bill canceling 75% of all debts, And then left for the East with an army

welcome by a riot of slaughter and robbery.
At last Sulla called a halt. He led his troops
northward - defeated a great force at CHAERONEA and
ORCHOMENUS, pursued its remnants across the
Hellespont into Asia, and prepared to meet the main
army of the PONTIC King.

86 BC

DURANT

When Flaccus left Italy, Sulla was besieging Athens, which had joined MITHRIDATES in revolt. Receiving nothing from the Senate for the pay of his troops, he had financed his campaign by pillaging the temples and treasures of Olympia, Epidaureus, and Delphi. In Mar 86 BC his soldiers broke through a gate in Athens' walls, poured in, and revenged themselves for the city's long-delayed

86 BC

DURANT

Meanwhile FLACCUS and his legions had also reached Asia, and Sulla was again informed that he must give up his command. He persuaded Flaccus to let him complete the campaign. Thereupon Flaccus was killed by his lieutenant IMBRIUS who now declared himself commander of all Roman armies and advanced north against Sulla.

His books, like politics, were a continuation of war by other means; his HISTORIES, JUGURTHINE WAR and CATILINAR were able defence of the populares; powerful attacks upon the "old guard."

86 - 35 BC
B. d.

DURANT

SALLUST

CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS

History as rhetoric however, found in this age a brilliant practitioner (above). He played a vigorous role as politician and warrior on Caesar's side, governed NUMIDIA, stole with skill, and spent a fortune on women. Then he retired to a life of luxury and letters in a Roman villa that became famous for its gardens and was to be the home of emperors

Aug 2, 86 BC

Calculated return of
Halley's Comet to Perihelion
(Closest to Sun)

85BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Battle of ORCHOMENUS

86AC-34BC

SALLUST

Gaius SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS,
Roman historian, ranked with LIVY
and TACITUS.

He was born at Amiternum
in the Sabine country.

86 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Athens was conquered by Sulla

868C

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of CHAERONEA

Sulla with an army of 30,000
Romans gained a decided victory
over the troops of PONTUS 90,000
strong led by ARCHELAUS

86 BC

1912 Dates J.B.K.
Egypt

Ptolemy LATHYRUS gave the
city of Thebes its death blow.

is said that 50,000 perished during this civil strife. He quelled a revolt at Jerusalem by slaughtering 6,000. On his return from a short exile into which he had been driven by the Persians he caused 800 rebels to be crucified before him and their wives and children slaughtered (86 BC).
He died in 78 BC.

86 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(? - 78 BC) ALEXANDER JANNAEUS

King of the Jews; the son of John HYRCANUS
Extended the frontiers of his kingdom west
and south. Was defeated by PTOLEMY
LATHYRUS in Galilee and made an
alliance with Cleopatra and drove
PTOLEMY out. His reign was
marked by a great struggle between
SADDUCEES and PHARISEES, with
the former of whom he sided. It

86BC

Marius died. Cinna became the
leader of the Populares

86 BC

BATTLE OF CITADERONA

Sulla laid siege to Athens and defeated the Greeks and their allies with great loss

86BC

Saints Morice died
2 weeks after making
himself Counsel for 7th time

86 BC.

Athens, Greece was sacked
by the Romans.

86 BC

Death of Marius

86 — C3513C

SALLUST

Gaius Sallustius Crispus of Arretinum in Sabine country, after an active public career as an adherent of Julius Caesar, retired from politics after Caesar's assassination & devoted himself to writing history.

Sallust was primarily a political pamphleteer in his "Jugurtha" and "Catiline".

86BC Cnem. was 14

~~667~~ AUC
668

Cinna was political master of
Rome